

## HOW MUCH DOES THE GLOBAL FUND NEED IN 2005?

The Global Fund depends on new pledges for two main purposes—to accept and approve new proposals but also to keep *existing* programs working. In 2005, the Global Fund will need \$1.6b from all sources **just to keep existing programs running** and an additional \$2b to continue its mission of approving *new* technically sound applications for funding from countries in need.

### Total needs for the Global Fund in 2005 reach \$3.6b:

Renewals of Rounds 1, 2 and 3: <b>\$1.6 billion</b>	}	For EXISTING grants: The Fund only collects the first two years' worth of funding before approving a grant. In 2005, programs started in Rounds 1, 2 and 3 will reach the end of their first two years and will be forced to shut down ongoing programs unless additional resources are mobilized from donors to extend these programs. (US share=\$530m)
<b>PLUS</b>		
Round 5: <b>\$1 billion</b>	}	For NEW grants: The Fund anticipates two new rounds of proposals in FY2005, each with approximately \$1b in technically sound proposals. (U.S Share=\$670m)
Round 6: <b>\$1 billion</b>		

Without this \$1.6 billion from all sources, the Global Fund will be forced to cut off existing programs that are just getting off the ground such as these:

\* In Lesotho, more than 30% of adults are HIV positive but the country is not slated to receive scaled up funds from the President's bilateral program. With Global Fund resources, the Christian Health Association has been able to work with the government to start providing treatment to 50% of those eligible to receive it. However, this program is subject to review in 2005 and if no resources are available, it will be cut off.

\* Ghana just started providing antiretroviral therapy to some HIV positive citizens in early January of 2004. Though Ghana is hoping to use Global Fund resources to reach 2,000 people with the life saving drugs, they can only count on two years of funding from the Global Fund. If the Global Fund cannot mobilize the resources to renew programs like Ghana's, these 2,000 people will be taken off the medication and will either develop resistance to medication or die.

### The U.S. Contribution

- If the United States commits one-third of all contributions, as allowed by law, the U.S. share of \$3.6 billion would be \$1.2 billion.
- Just to keep existing Global Fund programs running will cost \$1.6b in 2005, with a one-third U.S. contribution of \$530m (approximately the same level appropriated by Congress for 2004—\$550m)

	Total Pledges		Anticipated 2004		Needed 2005		
	<i>In USD mns</i>	\$	As %	\$	As %	\$	As %
<b>U.S.</b>		\$1625	33%	\$550	30-33%	\$1200	33%
<b>EU/EC</b>		\$2751	55%	\$830-1000	50-54%	\$2400	66%
<b>Other Donors</b>		\$593	12%	\$279	15-17%		
<b>Total</b>		\$4967	100%	\$1659-1829	100%	\$3600	100%

### Total Contributions

- In 2004, French President Jacques Chirac, UK Prime Minister Tony Blair and EC President Romano Prodi promised to mobilize \$1b for the Fund which would have represented one-third of the Global Fund's resource needs. If Europe were to commit itself to providing the same share of the Fund's needs in 2005, this amount would total \$1.2b.
- The remaining resources needed by the Global Fund must be mobilized from other donor nations such as Canada, Australia, Japan, the oil rich nations and private and philanthropic entities such as the Gates Foundation.